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PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993*

PART IV. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

SECTION 22. International drug control

CONTENTS

	Page
Overview	2
International Drug Control Programme	6

* The present document contains section 22 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. The complete propcsed programme budget will subsequently be issued in final printed form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/46/6/Rev.1).

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SECTION 22. INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

OVERVIEW

TABLE 22.1. ANALYSIS OF OVERALL COSTS

(Thousands of United States dollars)

DIRECT COSTS

(1) Regular budget

1990-1991 appropriation	Estimated additional requirements at revised 1991 rates				Total requirements at revised 1991 rates	Inflation in 1992 and 1993		1992-1993 estimates
	Revaluation of 1990-1991 resource base		Resource growth					
	$	%	$	%	$	$	%	
10 540.0	1 626.6	15.4	607.4	5.7	12 774.0	1 077.9	8.4	13 851.9

Analysis of real growth (at revised 1991 rates)

(1) Total revalued 1990-1991 resource base	Resource growth				Rate of real growth (5) over (1)
	(2) Actual	(3) Less non-recurrent items	(4) Plus delayed growth (new posts)	(5) Adjusted	
12 166.6	607.4	-	-	607.4	4.9%

TABLE 22.1 (continued)

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

	1990-1991 estimated expenditures	1992-1993 estimated expenditures
(a) Services in support of:		
(i) Other United Nations organizations	-	-
(ii) Extrabudgetary programmes	433.3	490.7
(iii) Secretariat of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	3 295.6	4 021.5
Total (a)	3 728.9	4 512.2
(b) Substantive activities		
Trust Fund for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	992.8	280.4
Total (b)	992.8	280.4
(c) Operational projects		
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control:		
Self-executed projects	10 033.6	6 826.0
Allocations to specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations	83 345.9	131 039.0
Government-executed projects	13 433.5	22 165.0
Grants	958.9	1 400.0
Working arrangement with the United Nations Development Programme	10 227.8	15 680.0
Total (c)	117 999.7	177 110.0
Total (a), (b) and (c)	122 721.4	181 902.6
Total, direct costs		195 754.5

TABLE 22.2. ANALYSIS OF REVALUED 1990-1991 RESOURCE BASE (AT REVISED 1991 RATE)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

			Additional requirements							
			Delayed impact of 1990-1991 growth		Recosting at revised 1991 rates					
	1990-1991 appropriation (1)	Non-recurrent 1990-1991 items (2)	Established posts (3)	Other objects of expenditure (4)	Established posts (5)	Other objects of expenditure (6)	Special adjustments (7)	Total (8)	Net additional requirements (9) (8)-(2)	Total revalued 1990-1991 resource base (10) (1)+(9)
International drug control	10 540.0	965.2	2 331.4	165.0	7.6	87.8	-	2 591.8	1 626.6	12 166.6

TABLE 22.3. REGULAR BUDGET, DIRECT COSTS: SUMMARY OF 1992-1993 REQUIREMENTS AND RATES OF REAL GROWTH, BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Objects of expenditure	1990-1991 appropriation	Estimated additional requirements at revised 1991 rates: Revaluation of 1990-1991 resource base	Estimated additional requirements at revised 1991 rates: Resource growth	Total requirements at revised 1991 rates	Inflation in 1992 and 1993	1992-1993 estimates	Rate of real growth %
Established posts	5 292.2	1 557.4	450.0	7 299.6	686.1	7 985.7	6.5
Temporary assistance for meetings	13.1	(13.1)	-	-	-	-	-
General temporary assistance	196.5	2.7	-	199.2	10.0	209.2	-
Consultants	460.8	78.9	-	539.7	27.0	566.7	-
Overtime and night differential	18.9	0.3	-	19.2	1.0	20.2	-
Ad hoc expert groups	373.4	(165.2)	-	208.2	10.4	218.6	-
Temporary posts	532.8	(301.0)	-	231.8	25.4	257.2	-
Common staff costs	2 035.1	442.1	157.4	2 634.6	240.3	2 874.9	6.3
Representation allowances	5.2	4.0	-	9.2	-	9.2	-
Travel of representatives	685.3	14.4	-	699.7	35.1	734.8	-
Travel of staff	238.9	7.1	-	246.0	12.5	258.5	-
External printing and binding	359.4	8.1	-	367.5	18.5	386.0	-
Honoraria	86.0	-	-	86.0	-	86.0	-
Rental of furniture and equipment	19.7	0.3	-	20.0	1.0	21.0	-
Official functions	2.7	0.1	-	2.8	0.1	2.9	-
Supplies and materials	162.3	2.7	-	165.0	8.2	173.2	-
Furniture and equipment	57.7	(12.2)	-	45.5	2.3	47.8	-
Total	10 540.0	1 626.6	607.4	12 774.0	1 077.9	13 851.9	4.9

TABLE 23.4. POST REQUIREMENTS

Organizational unit: International Drug Control Programme

	Established posts		Temporary posts					
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources		Total	
	1990-1991	1992-1993	1990-1991	1992-1993	1990-1991	1992-1993	1990-1991	1992-1993
Professional category and above								
USG	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
D-2	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	2
D-1	2	2	-	-	1	1	3	3
P-5	6	6	-	-	4	3	10	9
P-4	11	13	-	-	4	2	15	15
P-3	10	11	-	-	1	2	11	13
P-2/1	9	9	-	-	6	3	15	12
Total	39	42	1	1	17	12	57	55
General Service category								
Principal level	3	3	-	-	1	1	4	4
Other levels	24	25	-	-	12	10	36	35
Total	27	28	1	-	13	11	40	39
Grand total	66	70	1	1	30 a/	23 a/	97	94

a/ Excludes 36 posts (19 Professional and above: 1 D-2, 3 D-1, 4 P-5, 1 P-4, 5 P-3, 5 P-2; and 17 General Service) in Vienna and 70 posts (26 Professional and above: 1 D-1, 9 P-5, 4 P-4, 4 P-3, 8 P-2/P-1; and 44 Local level) in 15 field offices, all of which are financed by the Fund for Drug Abuse Control under an arrangement with UNDP.

22.1 The United Nations International Drug Control Programme was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to create a single drug control programme, to be called the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, based at Vienna, and to integrate fully therein the structures and functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) with the objective of enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control in keeping with the functions and mandates of the United Nations in this field.

22.2 The Executive Director of the Programme was appointed with effect from 1 March 1991.

22.3 Under the terms of resolution 45/179, the priority of the new Programme is to proceed with the restructuring and integration of the existing units, while ensuring the effective continuation of ongoing activities. The restructuring process will take into account treaty obligations, the Comprehensive Multi-Disciplinary Outline on Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted by the International Conference of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26 June 1987, 1/ the System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, as revised, 2/ the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted at the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly on 23 February 1990 3/ and other relevant indications of the priorities and expectations of Member States, including the declaration adopted in April 1990 by the World Ministerial Summit to reduce the demand for drugs and combat the cocaine threat.

22.4 The review process will also be guided by the invitation contained in resolution 45/179 that the Programme structure should include three substantive components dealing with treaty implementation, policy implementation and research and operational activities, and that of section IV of resolution 45/248 B, in which the Secretary-General was requested to propose a comprehensive restructuring of United Nations entities in Vienna with a view to a speedy implementation of the expressed wish of the Assembly both to strengthen the United Nations Office at Vienna and to consolidate the United Nations drug structures under an Under-Secretary-General. The restructuring process will be completed by early fall 1991 and its outcome will be reflected as appropriate in the context of reporting to the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly on the measures taken to implement resolution 45/179 and 45/248.

22.5 There are two elected organs of the United Nations concerned with international drug control. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, a policy-making body, was established in 1946 as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council. The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), an independent

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1/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

2/ E/1990/39 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1.

3/ See resolution S-17/2, annex.

technical body, was established by the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs to limit the cultivation, production, manufacture and utilization of drugs and, at the same time, to ensure the availability of drugs for medical and scientific purposes.

22.6 The 40-member Commission on Narcotic Drugs reports to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and holds regular biennial sessions at Vienna. It has convened special sessions in the intervening years. The Commission is reviewing the periodicity of its meetings with a view to holding annual regular sessions with a possible extension of their duration and an enlargement of its membership. The Commission has also established subsidiary bodies to coordinate the mechanisms for drug law enforcement at the regional level. These include the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and the regional meetings of the operational Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) for Asia and the Pacific, for Africa, for Europe and for Latin America and the Caribbean. Their meetings also bring together observers from regional intergovernmental organizations active in support of drug law enforcement. Interregional HONLEA meetings are convened to strengthen cooperation between various parts of the world in international drug control matters.

22.7 The International Narcotics Control Board is a treaty-based body consisting of 13 members, three elected from among candidates proposed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and 10 from among candidates proposed by Governments. It holds two mandatory sessions a year and may decide to meet more often as required. When not in session, the Board depends on its secretariat to carry out its instructions.

22.8 In addition to the two elected organs, the International Drug Control Programme also includes the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), established by the Secretary-General in 1971, whose major task is to assist Governments in complying with their treaty obligations through technical cooperation activities and, in particular, to support the efforts of the governments and societies in developing countries to cope with problems of illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse. Beginning in 1991, UNFDAC's annual programme budget proposals are submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for its review.

Programme of work

22.9 Within the programme of work of the International Drug Control Programme, derived from Programme 28 of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, the estimated percentage distribution of resources among subprogrammes would be as follows:

		Regular budget	Extrabudgetary
		(percentage)	
Subprogramme 1.*	Treaty implementation	17.9	18.0
Subprogramme 2.	Applied scientific research	12.5	42.3
Subprogramme 3.	Suppresssion of illicit traffic	12.5	12.0
Subprogramme 4.	Demand reduction, coordination and information	17.3	16.5
Subprogramme 5.	Maintaining and improving the effectiveness of the international drug control system	12.8	11.2
Subprogramme 6.	International limitation and monitoring of licit production, manufacture, trade in and use of narcotic drugs	13.7	-
Subprogramme 7.	International monitoring of licit trade in and use of psychotropic substances	7.1	-
Subprogramme 8.	Monitoring of solvents, precursors and essential chemicals and assessment of substances for possible modifications in the scope of control of the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	6.2	-
	Total	100.0	100.0

* High priority.

Subprogramme 1. Treaty implementation

22.10 Efforts will be directed at: (a) providing the necessary substantive and secretariat services to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary organs; (b) fulfilling responsibilities under the international drug control treaties, in particular the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (the 1988 Convention); and (c) providing assistance to Member States, at their request, to facilitate accession to and implementation of the drug control treaties.

Activities:

1. International cooperation*

(a) Promotion of legal instruments: development of: practical guidelines for prosecutors and judges based on requests for mutual legal assistance, extradition and confiscation of assets; model training programmes; model laws and agreements on regulations of financial institutions; standard customs documents for international trade in precursors and chemicals in collaboration with the International Narcotics Control Board and the Customs Cooperation Council; model administrative and data collection and retrieval systems to monitor level trade in precursors and essential chemicals in order to implement legislative control measures; computerized library of laws, regulations and agreements on money laundering, currency reporting, mutual legal assistance, extradition, bank secrecy and confiscation, and trade regulations of precursors and essential chemicals; analyses of legal, social, economic, administrative and other data on substances to be reviewed by WHO for possible scheduling by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of relevant data on substances used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to be reviewed by the International Narcotics Control Board for possible scheduling by the Commission;

(b) General legal advice and services: issuance of some 40 notes verbales as legal notifications under the international drug control treaties; respond to over 100 requests for legal advice and assistance to Governments and specialized agencies of the United Nations system on the application of the international drug control treaty system; legal advice to Governments on the formulation of national enabling legislation and regulations for drug control in the form of reports, draft model laws, legal opinions and practical proposals; advice and assistance on steps to be taken towards becoming parties to the Conventions, including the provision of guidelines on the procedures of ratification or accession and of sample instruments of ratification or accession to States that are currently non-parties.

2. Parliamentary services*

(a) Parliamentary documentation: six reports as follows: three reports to the General Assembly on: action taken at the international level to implement measures recommended for adoption by Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline (CMO) and progress made in implementing the provisions of the Global Programme of Action and the System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, pertaining to legal aspects of treaty implementation (annual); action taken with respect to measures identified

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* High priority.

by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in connection with the status of adherence and implementation of the 1988 Convention; one report to the Economic and Social Council on: update of implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control; two reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on: summary relating to legal, administrative and other control matters based on an analysis of some 150 annual reports of Governments (annual);

(b) Ad hoc expert groups and related preparatory work: two expert group meetings and reports to Commission on Narcotic Drugs on treaty implementation, measures and recommendations to ease accession and implementation of the drug control treaties (annual).

3. Published materials

(a) Six issues of recurrent publications: official list of national authorities empowered to issue import and export certificates and authorizations for international commerce in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (annual); list of manufacturers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (annual); directory of national authorities designed by Parties to the 1988 Convention (annual);

(b) One non-recurrent publication of index of national laws and regulations;

(c) Technical material: data supplied to the Secretary-General under the requirements of the 1988 Convention and the exercise of responsibilities assigned by the Convention; computer-based library of national drug control laws, bilateral and multilateral agreements and arrangements on drug control matters, and searchable database of all resolutions, agreements and decisions of United Nations bodies regarding drug control.

4. Information materials and services

Programme of special campaigns designed to encourage and assist States that have not done so to ratify the drug Conventions.

5. Operational activities

(a) Advisory services on: formulation of national enabling legislation and regulations to implement the provisions of the 1988 Convention;

(b) Group training: workshops on legal cooperation for judges and prosecutors taking into account the multitude of systems and traditions; seminars, workshops and fellowships on the formulation of national enabling legislation and regulations to implement the provisions of the 1988 Convention.

Subprogramme 2. Applied scientific research

22.11 Emphasis will be given to: (a) establishing internationally accepted scientific and technical standards for the implementation of the treaties in collaboration with other international organizations; (b) extending the programme of development of testing facilities and related activities into the areas of pharmaceutical quality control and body fluid testing (as specific support to control of licit supply and demand reduction); and (c) providing increased scientific and technical support to the reduction of illicit supply and interdiction of illicit trafficking.

Activities:

1. International cooperation

(a) Promotion of legal instruments: development of standards for worldwide applications related to harmonized laboratory methods and procedures and drug handling and disposal procedures for law enforcement and judiciary;

(b) General legal advice and services: scientific advice and services to the WHO and the International Narcotics Control Board relating to drugs and substances being reviewed for scheduling and advice related to scope of control of drugs and chemicals;

(c) External relations: liaison with intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations active in the scientific field; promotion of a network of collaborating research institutions.

2. Parliamentary services

(a) Parliamentary documentation: four reports of ad hoc expert groups to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on: establishment of analytical methods for the detection and analysis of volatile inhalants in body fluids - development of an international quality assurance programme; clandestine laboratory investigations - control of precursor chemicals; recommended methods for the testing (detection and assaying) of drugs of abuse in body fluids, methods evaluation; international quality control;

(b) Substantive services: collection and processing of reliable data on the incidence and extent of drug abuse for the annual meetings of the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence of WHO;

(c) Ad hoc expert groups and related preparatory work: four ad hoc expert groups on: collaborative evaluation of thin-layer chromatography recommended methods of testing seized drugs (XB); international quality control; recommended methods for the testing of drugs of abuse in body fluids, methods evaluation (XB); environmentally safe techniques of eradication of illicit cultivations of narcotic crops (XB).

3. Published materials

(a) Non-recurrent publications: Multilingual Dictionary on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control; Guidelines for Clandestine Laboratory Investigations and Destruction Operations (XB); United Nations Technical and Scientific Assistance to national and regional laboratories for drug control (XB); International Quality Control Guidelines for Forensic Chemistry Laboratories; Laboratory Techniques for the Profiling and Distinction between Diverted Licit Drugs and Clandestinely Manufactured Products (XB);

(b) Technical materials: training syllabus for forensic chemists (basic training) for use by regional training centres and national training courses; scientific and technical notes (SCITEC) (annual); Bibliographies on Newly Scheduled Drugs and Chemicals (annual).

4. Information material and services

Four fact sheets; four chapters of basic training modules for forensic chemists on controlled drugs and on chemical precursors; 4 video and slide programmes; 70 lectures and seminars.

5. Operational activities

(a) Advisory services on: drug-related laboratories, including pharmaceutical quality control services (in collaboration with WHO) in the Caribbean and Central American regions; national/regional training centres; reliable testing methods for seized illicit drugs and for body fluids in support to demand reduction programmes; regional and international collaborative programmes in the research and development of simple and reliable analytical techniques with a view to their application in developing countries; international quality assurance and proficiency testing programme with the participation of national laboratories worldwide; available technologies for the determination of origin of drugs (diverted versus illicitly produced); establishment of guidelines and provision of assistance to national law enforcement services on: field drug testing techniques; handling and disposal of seized clandestine laboratories, controlled drugs and chemicals; safe eradication techniques;

(b) Group training: annual programme of basic training in drug testing techniques for chemists of national laboratories; approximately 20 fellows at Headquarters and at regional training centres; advanced training to national trainers and/or senior laboratory staff at Headquarters: approximately five fellows per year; basic/advanced training (fellowships) in body fluid testing methods in collaborating institutions (in collaboration with WHO); successive development of national and regional training programmes in drug testing techniques; participation, upon request, in law enforcement training (on technical and scientific aspects);

(c) Field projects: supply of laboratory equipment and material upon ad hoc requests for the establishment and/or strengthening of national and regional forensic chemistry toxicology and pharmaceutical control laboratories; implementation of regional laboratory development projects by establishment/initial strengthening of laboratories in the African and Caribbean regions and in India; follow-up support and enhancement of capabilities in these regions; development of a central source of reference standards of controlled drugs, main metabolites, new illicit drugs and drug forms as well as controlled chemicals; distribution, upon request, to national and regional laboratories, and adequate samples of controlled drugs and specific substances for the training of drug-scenting dogs; production, authentication and distribution of quality control and check samples in cooperation with collaborating laboratories; production and provision to national law enforcement agencies of Member States of simplified and more cost-effective field testing kits.

6. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Joint development of integrated laboratory programme with WHO; coordination with INTERPOL of the worldwide distribution of the United Nations field drug identification kits to law enforcement agencies; coordination with the European Economic Community of the subregional harmonization process of the scientific/technical drug control services and procedures.

Subprogramme 3. Suppression of illicit traffic

22.12 The objectives of this subprogramme during the 1992-1993 biennium will be: (a) to facilitate and foster development of mechanisms for greater coordination and cooperation between national drug law enforcement agencies, especially at the regional and interregional levels, in adopting and implementing effective measures to counter illicit supply and traffic; (b) to assist Governments through advisory services, field missions, exchange of information and regular meetings with the provision of professional expertise, advice and services on drug law enforcement; (c) to establish a global information system on world-wide trends and consequences of illicit traffic with special attention to transit States; (d) to develop and coordinate a long-term world-wide training strategy for law enforcement policies, followed by a comprehensive and cohesive programme of training.

Activities:

1. International cooperation

(a) Promotion of legal instruments: development of: practical guidelines and promotion of the adoption of common standards and procedures by drug law enforcement agencies for the practical implementation of provisions for the suppression of illicit drug traffic contained in the international drug control treaties, particularly the 1988 Convention; practical guidelines and related procedures to prevent banking/financial and other institutions from being used for the laundering of money; mechanisms and procedures to gather, collate and exchange information on the financial flows from drug-related activities and assist States in adopting requisite practical measures to implement provisions of 1988 Convention concerning the confiscation of assets of traffickers; programmes to identify illicit cultivation of narcotic plants by high-resolution satellite imagery and aerial photography to assist States in implementing objectives of the drug control treaties regarding the eradication of illicit cultivation of narcotic plants; standards to establish comprehensive, global, information system on illicit traffic, including the identification of methods, modus operandi and routes, particularly for transit traffic; appropriate methodology, procedures, standards and means to establish an annual estimate of the illicit drug situation on a world-wide basis;

(b) External relations: liaison with intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in implementing programmes against illicit drug traffic.

2. Parliamentary services

(a) Parliamentary documentation: 15 reports, as follows: two reports to the General Assembly on action taken at the international level to combat illicit drug traffic (annual); 13 reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs: comprehensive and analytical report on regional and interregional trends in illicit drug traffic; conclusions of regional meetings to adopt concerted and coordinated measures to enhance regional and interregional cooperation against illicit traffic (12);

(b) Ad hoc expert groups and related preparatory work: three ad hoc expert groups on promotion of better understanding and widespread use of controlled delivery technique particularly by transit countries and less advanced law enforcement agencies (XB); revised annual reports questionnaire (Part C) concerning

illicit traffic; further development and application of United Nations drug law enforcement training manual and supporting modules (XB).

3. Published materials

(a) Recurrent publications: quarterly summaries of significant world-wide seizures of illicit drugs from the international illicit traffic on the basis of reports from Governments, which are analysed and computerized;

(b) Non-recurrent publications: technical guidelines on practical ways, including legislative and other measures, to put into effect controlled delivery and assist implementation of article 11 of the 1988 Convention; comprehensive drug law enforcement training manual (XB);

(c) Technical material: data bank on trends in illicit traffic, drug seizures, modus operandi of traffickers and related information; data concerning the illicit drug traffic situation submitted by States in fulfilment of their obligations under the drug control treaties; training syllabi and modules for use in national and regional drug law enforcement training courses in application of the United Nations Drug Law Enforcement Training Manual (XB); comprehensive calendar of bilateral and multilateral training seminars, updated annually; comprehensive menu of training manuals and update training materials in drug law enforcement and related fields; register of available law enforcement anti-drug services; register of focal points and agencies established for the exchange of operational information.

4. Operational activities

(a) Advisory services on: identifying drug law enforcement training requirements; drug law enforcement training programmes to implement the long-term international drug law enforcement training strategy; regional and national training programmes on techniques to reduce illicit supply of or traffic in drugs, especially in those areas which would require new knowledge and skills for the implementation of the 1988 Convention; assistance on drug law enforcement, particularly with a view to identifying measures and mechanisms to implement the provisions of the 1988 Convention; identification of significant trends in illicit traffic and significant problems facing drug law enforcement agencies, and advise Governments on the implementation of countermeasures; assistance to transit States to strengthen and coordinate their interdiction capabilities and facilitate exchange of information on experience gained to combat transit traffic; assistance to Governments in the implementation of national measures and field projects to reduce the illicit supply and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in compliance with the international drug control treaties;

(b) Group training on: international cooperation in investigation of the financial aspects of illicit drug trafficking offences to ensure rapid exchange of information on trans-border laundering schemes, techniques and experience; drug detection techniques, improved techniques of search and security, advising commercial carriers and port authorities and using intelligence and profiling techniques; regional training courses for law enforcement and judicial officers on techniques of surveillance and coordination of controlled delivery; control of precursors to prevent their diversion from licit trade; monitor and control of precursors through intelligence network and systems established under the training programme;

(c) Field projects: technical assistance, training and related resources to States in establishing channels of communication to ensure effective and rapid exchange of information at the regional and interregional levels; assistance and professional expertise to drug law enforcement component of technical assistance projects.

5. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Plan and coordinate training programmes and activities in drug law enforcement with agencies in different regions in order to fill lacunae in training opportunities and provide a better spread of available training resources; perform function of clearing-house for information on drug law enforcement training programmes.

Subprogramme 4. Demand reduction, coordination and information

22.13 The objectives of the subprogramme will be: (a) to foster cooperation among Member States, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and others concerned in support of the overall objective of a world free from drug abuse; (b) to assist Member States through advice, seminars, workshops and training in formulating and evaluating demand reduction strategies and programmes; (c) to monitor, analyse and report on trends and patterns of drug abuse, and its effects and consequences, including efforts regarding prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration; (d) to increase public awareness of the effects of drug abuse and to exchange information on successful programmes and countermeasures; (e) to facilitate, and report on, the implementation of international, regional and national efforts in connection with the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse on the basis of measures contained in the Global Programme of Action.

Activities:

1. International cooperation

(a) Promotion of legal instruments: development of standards in the formulation and refinement of strategies at the international and regional levels to address the various components of the drug abuse phenomenon as contained in the drug control treaties; standard setting through full establishment of a world-wide international drug abuse assessment system; advice on establishing and strengthening standardized national data collection systems for drug abuse assessment in support of demand reduction efforts; development and evaluation of annual questionnaires to Governments on prevention and demand reduction programmes and strategies on the implementation of the CMO;

(b) External relations: liaison with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, especially the Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna and the Non-Governmental Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse, New York, to enhance their ability to address the problems of drug abuse focusing on drug demand reduction and prevention programmes; issuance, advice on and evaluation of an annual questionnaire to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on prevention and demand reduction programmes and strategies on the implementation of the CMO.

2. Parliamentary services

(a) Parliamentary documentation: nine reports, as follows: four reports to the General Assembly on: all activities relating to the global programme of action including international, regional and national efforts against drug abuse undertaken to implement the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline and in connection with the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse (annual); international cooperation in drug abuse control outlining activities within the United Nations reported by all relevant entities and programmes as well as the specialized agencies and related organizations (annual); five reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on: extent, patterns and trends of drug abuse throughout the world based on information received from Governments through the international drug abuse assessment system (annual); demand reduction strategies as well as evaluation techniques and assistance needed to further the implementation of the CMO in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and WHO (annual); implementation of the global information strategy on international drug abuse control and on progress to develop a comprehensive global information system designed to systematize and integrate drug-related national, regional and international reports into a computerized database;

(b) Ad hoc expert groups and related preparatory work on: regional workshops to develop and enlist community resources for the prevention and reduction of drug abuse, including aspects relating to treatment and rehabilitation (three, annually); prevention strategies (annually); developing and strengthening data collection systems on the extent and patterns of drug abuse.

3. Published materials

(a) Recurrent publications: 8 issues of Bulletin on Narcotics; 48 issues of "Information Letter"; digest listing national focal points that deal with various aspects of the drug problem, including information on direct channels of communication;

(b) Technical material: Country Profiles (about 10 annual) based upon the international drug abuse assessment system; manual on development and evaluation of demand reduction programmes; brochure on "The UN and Drug Abuse Control"; updating of film/video catalogue; manual on drug abuse assessment; list of publications on drug abuse issued within the United Nations system; recommendations of all international high-level meetings on demand reduction to assist in the elaboration of national campaigns and policies; world-wide directory of non-governmental organizations engaged in drug abuse control.

4. Information materials and services**

(a) Fact sheet and video presentation on establishment and functioning of United Nations International Drug Control Programme; booklets and posters; ad hoc information material and exhibits relating to drug control for special purposes and international events; printed and audio-visual material on programmes and activities relating to drug control; photographic and slide library on the United

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** Low priority.

Nations International Drug Control Programme; film/video lending library; briefings and lectures; promotional material for the observance of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse; information campaign and drug abuse prevention packages for youth and children in collaboration with UNESCO; coordinate and support the preparation of activities in connection with the commemoration of the annual International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking;

(b) Managing, developing and integrating the reference collection into an overall information strategy with a view to strengthening the Programme's ability to serve as a world-wide clearing-house on drug abuse control, including the collection, systematization and computerization of relevant publications and documents to ensure universal coverage, prompt provision of bibliographic information and reference services to Member States and of responses to inquiries from researchers and students on specific questions as well as identifying other sources of information retrieval and expeditious reference and information services;

(c) Continued development of the reference collection as an international source for scientific, technical, legal and general information on drugs of abuse and drug control programmes through acquisition of reference and other specialized literature, and further expansion of the microfiche collection.

5. Operational activities

(a) Advisory services on: the assessment and development of effective techniques and supportive programmes relating to prevention, treatment and rehabilitation; review of specialized literature, programmes and projects and dissemination of research findings and experience in close collaboration with ILO and WHO to interested organizations and individuals; research developments, methodologies and findings relating to drug abuse control; new methods, techniques and general guidelines for treatment and rehabilitation;

(b) Group training: seminars and workshops on development of infrastructure and related approaches to drug demand prevention and reduction programmes; fellowships and study tours on demand reduction programmes;

(c) Field projects: support of demand reduction programmes; assistance, material and advice on demand reduction to technical assistance projects.

6. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Facilitation of inter-agency participation in the implementation of the System-wide Plan of Action on Drug Abuse Control and other future strategies for the prevention and control of drug abuse and associated problems; four meetings on inter-agency coordination; clearing-house services for information on all aspects of international drug control.

Subprogramme 5. Maintaining and improving the effectiveness of the international drug control system

22.14 Emphasis will be given: (a) to collecting, analysing and reporting pertinent information, in order to identify possible or actual cases of treaty violations or serious illicit drug activities and to initiate appropriate action; (b) to requesting explanations, suggesting local inquiries, engaging in consultations with Governments - either at the seat of INCB or by sending Board

missions to the countries in question - and recommending remedial measures; and (c) to taking action in accordance with the relevant treaty provisions vis-à-vis major producing, manufacturing and consuming countries in order to bring about a balance between the supply of, and the demand for, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for legitimate purposes.

Activities:

1. International cooperation

Promotion of legal instruments: consultations with Governments on remedial measures proposed by INCB under article 14 of the 1961 Convention, article 19 of the 1971 Convention and article 22 of the 1988 Convention; correspondence, meetings with Government representatives, field inquiries.

2. Parliamentary services

(a) Parliamentary documentation:

(i) Two reports to the Economic and Social Council prepared in accordance with article 15 of the 1961 Convention and article 18 of the 1971 Convention, including analysis of the global supply/demand situation (published as part of the Board's annual report or separately) (annual);

(ii) Preparation of files for INCB on assessment of substances for possible amendments to the Tables of the 1988 Convention; documentation of the most serious cases of treaty non-compliance pursuant to article 14 of the 1961 Convention, article 19 of the 1971 Convention and article 22 of the 1988 Convention;

(b) Ad hoc expert groups: two ad hoc expert group meetings to advise INCB on criteria for implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention.

3. Operational activities

(a) Advisory services: dialogues with and recommendations for necessary action by Governments of producing and manufacturing countries concerning means of regulating the supply of narcotic drugs (particularly opiates) in order to achieve and maintain a balance between supply and demand, and related activities with respect to psychotropic substances;

(b) Group training, including seminars: annual training programme of national drug control administrators at the headquarters of the secretariat; annual regional training seminar for drug control administrators.

Subprogramme 6. International limitation and monitoring of licit production, manufacture, trade in and use of narcotic drugs

22.15 Emphasis will continue to be given (a) to assessing estimated requirements in narcotic drugs furnished by Governments and compiling background information necessary for the review of estimates by the INCB; (b) to computing revised totals for each country or territory and determining the authorized level of manufacture and/or of import of narcotic drugs; and (c) to gathering and analysing data on production, manufacture, utilization, consumption, stocks, seizures and disposal of seized drugs, imports and exports, in order to ensure that all quantities of drugs

available in each country and territory are accounted for, that supplies of drugs for each country and territory are within pre-established limits and that no diversion occurs in the international trade.

Activities:

1. International cooperation

General legal advice and services: programme of notification to Governments of estimates confirmed by the Standing Committee on Estimates and requests for amendments or information.

2. Parliamentary services

Parliamentary documentation: for the International Narcotics Control Board: elaboration and continuous updating of a world plan for the movement of narcotic drugs for the following year including, processing of data submitted by Governments and preparation of documentation for examination by the Committee and of analysis of requirements of countries and territories that fail to provide estimates on time; ad hoc reports and case studies on estimates calling for special attention of the Standing Committee on Estimates; statistical tables and graphs, analysis of data and preparation of documents; principal cases of excess manufacture, import or export and diversion of narcotic drugs into the illicit traffic.

3. Published materials

(a) Recurrent publications: Narcotic Drugs: Estimated World Requirements for 1993 and 1994; Statistics for 1991 and 1992; plus monthly supplements concerning estimated requirements (annual);

(b) Technical material: two issues of updated List of Narcotic Drugs under International Control ("Yellow List"); computer programmes of statistics, records and analyses.

4. Operational activities

Advisory services: inquiries to national administrations regarding cases of excess manufacture, import or export and possible diversion; assistance to national drug control administrations to ascertain authenticity of trade authorizations and proper documentation of exports required under article 16 of the 1988 Convention.

Subprogramme 7. International monitoring of licit trade in and use of psychotropic substances

22.16 Emphasis will be given (a) to monitoring licit movement of psychotropic substances by collecting and collating data on manufacture, stocks, trade in and use of psychotropic substances; and (b) to analysing information to enable the Board to strengthen controls to ensure that all quantities of psychotropic substances are accounted for by each country and region, that adequate supplies are assured, while avoiding accumulation of stocks, and that administrative procedures are developed to improve controls or to counteract new patterns of diversion.

Activities:

1. Parliamentary services

Parliamentary documentation: statistical tables, graphs, analysis of data and preparation of documentation for examination by the International Narcotics Control Board of the principal cases of excess import of Schedule II substances and diversion of psychotropic substances into the illicit traffic.

2. Published material

Four recurrent publications: two issues of Statistics on Psychotropic Substances, including assessments of medical requirements and the list of Governments requiring import authorizations for certain substances; two issues of updated List of Psychotropic Substances under International Control ("Green List").

3. Operational activities

Advisory services: inquiries to national administrations regarding cases of excess import and possible diversion; assistance to national drug control administrations to ascertain authenticity of trade authorizations and proper documentation of exports as required under article 16 of the 1988 Convention; analysis and documentation of additional data supplied by Governments concerning Schedule III and IV substances; inquiries to Governments on cases of possible diversion or cases of non-compliance with the provisions of the 1971 Convention in order to take follow-up action and to assist Governments in administering the system of import/export authorizations applied voluntarily for such substances.

Subprogramme 8. Monitoring of solvents, precursors and essential chemicals and assessment of substances for possible modification in the scope of control of the 1988 Convention

22.17 Efforts will be made: (a) to ensure that the measures established by the 1988 Convention to control precursors in Tables I and II of that Convention are implemented and report thereon to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; (b) to detect diversion of precursors, analyse the reasons for such diversion and make recommendations on possible corrective action; and (c) to assess substances to be referred to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for possible change in the scope of control and to recommend appropriate monitoring measures to the Commission based on surveys of control practices, illicit manufacture processes and practices, and the likely effects of changing the scope of control.

Activities:

1. Parliamentary services

Parliamentary documentation: statistical tables, graphs, analysis of data on substances that may require scheduling or rescheduling under the 1988 Convention; documentation on the principal cases of diversion of precursors into the illicit traffic; implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention.

2. Operational activities

Advisory services on inquiries to national administrations regarding diversion of precursors and the origin of such substances.

Resource requirements (at revised 1991 rates)

Established posts and common staff costs

22.18 The estimated requirements for established posts ($7,299,600) and common staff costs ($2,634,600) include an increase of $450,000 and $157,400, respectively, which relate to the proposed conversion of two P-4, one P-3 and one General Service non-recurrent posts to established posts. These four posts were included in the biennium 1990-1991, on a non-recurrent basis, in order to assist the secretariat in honouring its obligations under the previous treaties, especially the newly adopted 1988 Convention and follow-up activities of the 1987 Conference while assessing the impact of the new Convention. In view of the ongoing activities assigned to these posts and in the light of the additional priority given to the activities of the international drug control programme, it is proposed to regularize these posts.

General temporary assistance

22.19 The estimated requirements $199,200 cover the need for assistance during peak workload periods and for replacements during sick leave or maternity leave as well as assistance in coping with the processing of data on substances submitted by Governments twice each year as required under article 12 of the 1988 Convention.

Consultants

22.20 The estimated requirements of $539,700 under this heading relate to a number of areas that include the following: (a) the development of improved/advanced testing methods, harmonization of requirements/standard setting for the evaluation of substances for scheduling, preparations of background reviews for expert meetings; (b) the development of new guidelines for various scientific activities and the preparation of educative training modules for laboratories; (c) the establishment of an information system on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; (d) the restructuring of the programme of regional workshops on the mobilization of community resources for demand reduction; (e) the provision of advice to the Board relating to public health and social problems, alternatives to substances for licit purposes, or substances under illicit manufacture which might warrant placing such substances under international control; and (f) consultations and advisory processes with Governments on the 1988 Convention.

Overtime

22.21 The estimated requirements of $19,200 are needed to cope with the additional workload before and after the sessions of INCB and to expedite the production of the statistical tables and the resulting publications and to cope with the increase in the number of psychotropic substances under international control, as well as for the expert group meetings and work required by the Commission and its subsidiary bodies.

Ad hoc expert groups

22.22 The estimated requirements ($208,200) relate to two meetings on treaty implementation, especially the 1988 Convention; one on international quality control; one on revised annual reports questionnaires; one on developing and strengthening data collecting systems on the extent and patterns of drug abuse, and

Travel of representatives

22.23 The estimated requirements of $699,700 relate to the provision of travel costs for (a) representatives from 40 Member States to attend a twelfth special session scheduled for 1992 and the thirty-fifth regular session in 1993 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, (b) 17 representatives to the two annual meetings of the Subcommission; (c) the Chairman of the Subcommission and the President of INCB to attend the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; (d) two meetings of INCB each year; and (e) the conducting of local inquiries in accordance with article 14 of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the 1972 Protocol.

Travel of staff

22.24 The estimated requirements of $246,000 relate to attendance at meetings of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies, servicing meeetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, attendance at meetings with specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations collaborating in efforts towards international drug control and to assist the Board in the execution of its functions by undertaking missions to Member States to monitor compliance with the treaties and to gather data on allegations of illicit manufacture or diversion of substances under licit manufacture to illicit use.

External printing and binding

22.25 The estimated requirements $367,500 relate to the printing of a number of recurrent publications, including the Bulletin on Narcotics, a number of studies and reports and INCB documents that require special technical layout or processing and which are subject to strict time-limits.

Honoraria

22.26 The estimated requirements of $86,000 relate to the emoluments paid to the members of INCB in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/218 of 17 December 1990 ($5,000 to the Chairman (President), $4,000 to the Vice-Chairmen (2) and $3,000 to the other members).

Rental of furniture and equipment

22.27 The estimated requirements of $20,000 is required for the rental and maintenance of the programme's equipment, including scientific equipment in the narcotics laboratory.

Official functions

22.28 The estimated requirements of $2,800 are intended for hospitality incurred mainly during visits of representatives at the seat of INCB.

Supplies and materials

22.29 The estimated requirements of $165,000 relate principally to the need to obtain reference samples for the narcotics laboratory of all the substances that have been placed under control and to supplies of chemicals used in testing procedures.

Furniture and equipment

22.30 The estimated requirements of $45,500 relate to the purchase of office automation equipment.